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QUARTERLY

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THE SCHOOL LIBRARIAN—TRAINING
AND STATUS.

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,
St. Paul Public Library.

Those who are most interested in school libraries as one of the most useful and least expensive departments of the school are sometimes inclined to feel that little or no progress is being made in the organization of such libraries. They are few and hard to find, and most of them smaller than good private libraries and not much more used. The public library with its board of trustees devoted to its advancement gets everything, or is thought to get everything, while the school gets nothing but teachers, and the teachers get nothing but their salaries and not much of those.

There is undoubtedly some justification for this feeling. The development of school libraries is slow and will continue to be slow as long as recitation is considered more important than study, as long as teachers of history and literature are satisfied with mere classroom or text book resources, and as long as the more progressive teachers are interested in securing laboratory equipment

rather than library equipment. For example, of a total expenditure of nearly one million dollars for laboratory equipment, grade reading, and libraries in the state high schools during the last 20 years only 14 per cent was for libraries, and of the total expenditure for the same purpose during the last year only 11 per cent was for libraries.

And the development of school libraries will undoubtedly continue to be slow as long as there are, on the one hand, no school librarians or other officers especially interested in their development, and as long as there are, on the other hand, library boards and librarians of public libraries interested only in the development of the public library.

But that there has not been substantial progress is not true. The expenditure for libraries in state high schools 20 years ago was only 4/100 of one per cent of the entire educational expenditure of the state; today it is 15/100 of one per cent. And there is promise not only of further increase but of wiser use of the allotment already available. This promise for the future lies partly in the fact that improved methods of study and teaching are making rapid headway and partly in the fact that the high school is becoming the people's college.—Its library is even now often better than the libraries of many colleges.

And in the development of the school as a social center it is having an increasingly important part. The teachers belong only to the pupils ordinarily, and the use of the laboratories must be restricted, but the library may be a community possession. In the development of this new type of library the librarian must play an active part.

Types of Libraries.

Upon a discussion of the office of librarian, however, it is desirable to distinguish three types of libraries. These are, (1) the isolated school library of rural districts; (2) the school and public libraries of urban districts each attempting to provide books for children but entirely separate, and (3) the school and public libraries centralized, but not consolidated, each rendering a special type of service.

The best example of the first type of library is to be found in the school libraries established in New York state as a result of the law of 1838. This law provided an appropriation of \$55,000 a year for the purchase of libraries for such school districts as were able to raise by taxation an equal amount for the same purpose. The expenditure of the allotment in each district was entrusted to local trustees, many of whom, it was said, could not even read. The rules prescribed by the state superintendent of schools provided that the teacher should be librarian, but in case the teacher was not a resident of the district or a voter, the trustees were to appoint a sub-librarian. When there was no one else to serve, especially during school vacations, the district clerk was to act as librarian.

With teachers untrained and only partially responsible this type of library was doomed to fail. Its decline is well described in the report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1862. In the 24 years up to that time the sum of \$1,265,000 had been expended upon the school libraries of the state, "But when I look for the return from this princely investment," said the Superintendent, "I find it mainly represented by a motley collection of books, ranging in character from 'Headley's Sacred mountains' to the 'Pirate's own book,' numbering in the aggregate a million and a half of volumes, scattered among the various families of districts, constituting a part of the family library, or serving as toys for the children in the nursery; torn, worn, soiled, and dilapidated, saturated with grease, offering a temptation to ravenous rats; crowded into cupboards, thrown into cellars, stowed away in lofts, exposed to the action of water, of the sun, and of fire; or more frequently locked away into darkness unrelieved, a silence unbroken."

As the first type of school library service is well represented by earlier rural condi-

tions in New York state, so the second type is well illustrated by present day conditions in New York City. It is less than a score of years ago that this great city began the establishment of a modern public library system. It has so far been able only to establish a central library and branch libraries side by side with the schools but entirely separate from them. It has not been able to make them a part of the educational organization of the city. On the one hand, therefore, there is the Public Library with its 88 branches and 950,000 volumes for circulation, and on the other hand, there is the Board of Education with libraries for reference and circulation in 260 schools containing nearly two million volumes. In a report prepared in 1912 by Dr. F. C. Howe on the economic utilization of public school plants under the direction of a committee consisting of the present mayor and comptroller and a borough president, some reference was made to this remarkable state of affairs. After stating that the erection of thirty-two branch libraries in the last five years has entailed an expenditure of \$2,595,890 for buildings and equipment, and \$1,422,201, for sites, the report makes this comment: "A large part of this cost could have been saved had the schools and the branch libraries been housed under the same roof. In addition, the branch libraries are not united with the schools, as they could and should be, for the libraries ought to be a closely integrated agency of education."

Nothing, however, has been done to better conditions, nor, indeed, have similar conditions in other cities received the consideration which they should receive.

In some cities, in fact, conditions are worse. The public libraries have supplanted the school libraries, and teachers are dependent upon the public library and their own exertions for material needed for class use, while pupils go to the public library for fiction but for little more.

It is obvious that neither of these types of school library service, the isolated school library of rural districts or separate systems of schools and libraries in urban districts, is permanent. Indeed, the third type of school library service, that in which the school and public libraries are centralized is already taking the place of the earlier forms of library service in both country and town.

The Librarian.

The person or persons in charge of this new type of library service in rural and urban schools and in school departments of public libraries must be either teachers with library training or librarians with pedagogical training. Mere clerks won't do. They can't understand the needs of teachers and pupils. They can't teach pupils how to use the library and to use the tools of research. They don't know how to make the most of the resources of either the library entrusted to them or of other libraries. Mere teachers will not do either, because on the one hand they either underestimate the value of the library altogether, or underestimate its value to others than themselves, or, on the other hand, they neglect their duties as teachers in unnecessary library work. Only persons with library training, therefore, should be placed in charge of these libraries.

In less populous districts the teachers will have charge of the school library and of the library service of the neighborhood. The High school board rules provide that a teacher in charge of a library shall not be required to teach more than five periods per day, if a high school teacher, or more than five hours per day, if a grade teacher, and that she shall have the endorsement of the Department of Education. Those rules indicate minimum requirements; but they seem to me drawn more in the interest of the teacher than of the school. I believe that we should not be satisfied until all persons in charge of libraries, whether teachers or others, are required to have the equivalent of a six weeks course in library economy.

In more populous districts, and especially in districts where schools have been consolidated, it will be possible to employ a librarian. The High school rules provide that the school librarian shall have the same educational qualifications as a teacher and shall have at least a six weeks course in library economy.

In this place it is desirable to ask what are the educational qualifications of a teacher. The question is answered in a general manner in the last report of the inspector of state high schools. This shows that 75 per cent of the instructors in high schools are college graduates, and that 85 per cent of the grade teachers in high school districts have professional preparation equal or superior to that offered by state normal schools.

These figures are substantiated by the report of the committee on salaries of the Minnesota educational association, made in 1906, [Report of State supt. of public instruction for 1905-6, p. 527-68]. This showed that the average number of years spent in high school and more advanced study by men engaged in high school work in the state was seven, by women eight.

It is evident then that if the state requirements are to be met, and there is no doubt that they must be and should be met, the majority of our school librarians must be college graduates. And in the more progressive schools, particularly in the older states this has been recognized. For example of the sixteen who passed the examination for the position of high school librarian in New York City in December, 1913, almost all were not only college graduates but also graduates of library schools, and in the Barringer high school, Newark, and in the high school, Somerville, Mass., it is required that the librarian shall be not only a college graduate but also a graduate of an approved library school.

It may be said that such standards are desirable in urban schools, but not in rural schools. I myself believe that they are desirable in both, and even more important in rural communities because there the school library must frequently be the only library in the community.

It is not my purpose to discuss at this time the question of salaries and pensions. I must, however, stop to observe that it is not sufficient to secure a trained librarian for the school library; it is necessary also to keep him. The thing that militates most against efficiency in libraries is the length of runs of office of untrained librarians on the one hand, and the shortness of terms of office of those who have received proper training on the other hand. A trained librarian is a member of the profession at large. He lacks the parochial virtues. It is necessary to pay him a fair salary to begin with and a larger salary as the library service develops. For example, a certain town with 7,000 population, a school of 300 pupils, and a library of 8,000 volumes, has a library budget of \$960.00. Of this \$675.00 is devoted to the salary of the librarian, the remainder to books and incidentals.

The certainty that increased efficiency in the school library will involve increased expenditures for it, if not increased expendi-

tures for the school, raises a question whether such expenditure might not be encouraged in this state as in New York state by a law passed by the last legislature. This law makes it possible for the state to grant \$100.00 toward the salary of a high school librarian in any case where the librarian possesses the qualifications prescribed by the Commissioner of Education. Such a measure has the double value of making a higher grade of service possible and guaranteeing by state certification that a higher grade of service will be rendered.

I have urged that provision be made for trained librarians in schools primarily in the interest of the schools. But it is even more important from the larger point of view of the public library and the community.

If we are to have good public libraries we must have well organized libraries in schools. Public libraries will not fully justify their existence until they are more used and better used, until more people are able to use them and use them to better purpose. The introduction to the resources of the public library must come through the schools. This may be in part by lectures, and in part by visits to the public library accompanied by teacher and librarian, but it must come chiefly by use of a library arranged and catalogued in the same manner as the central library.

Students in school and college and men and women who use the public libraries waste a large part of their time in wandering from library to library, and from department to department, and fumbling catalogues and books, simply because they have not had the opportunity in the school to learn how to use books and libraries.

And a large number of libraries are given up to mediocrity and the futile answering of foolish questions, simply because pupils have not acquired higher standards of library service and have not attained some measure of independence in the use of books.

In short, nothing, it seems to me, would do more to raise educational standards in the teaching staff, nothing would do more to correct slovenly habits of reading than the appointment of trained and competent school librarians.

And nothing, it seems to me, would do more to bring about the wider and better use of public and college libraries.

To summarize, then, if we are to have use-

ful libraries we must have better schools, particularly better school libraries.

And if we are to have better school libraries we must have more capable and better trained librarians.

PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE SCHOOL— TOWN SERVICE AND SCHOOL SERVICE.

By HENRY A. GILRUTH,
Supt. of Schools, Nashwauk, Minn.

In discussing my topic, "Public Library in the School: Town Service and School Service," I shall limit myself to the public library that is under the actual school roof.

A year ago I explained some plans and theories we had for the consolidation of the public and school libraries in our school district. Since then we have put the plan into operation and I am now able to report the results.

Nashwauk and Keewatin Plan.

Nashwauk and Keewatin are mining villages in the same school district of about 2,400 and 1,600 people respectively. In the main building of each town the school has provided a room for library purposes. This room is somewhat larger than a regular class room and opens directly to the street and also to the main corridor of the school. In our co-operative plan the school provides and furnishes this room and supplies heat, light, and janitor service, and pays the salary of the librarian. The village pays for the books and periodicals, which are stamped with the public library seal and remain the property of the village. We try to follow approved public library methods and keep the rooms open daily both afternoons and evenings, including Sundays for the full year of twelve months. The standard magazines and papers are provided in addition to daily papers and books in such foreign languages as Finnish and Italian. Our circulation has been encouraging, approximately 2,000 for January in Nashwauk and 1,700 for Keewatin.

Physical Requirements.

Our experience in Nashwauk and Keewatin leads me to suggest the following as the physical requirements of a satisfactory room:

(a) It must be in a centrally located building.

(b) An outside entrance must be provided leading directly from street to library to

permit the use of the library while the rest of the building is locked. In our new Keewatin building we were able to place the library entrance between the outer and inner main entrance doors. With the inner doors locked, the library and only the library is open for use. As the main building was already built in Nashwauk, it was necessary to build a small vestibule and place a door and steps in place of one of the windows.

(c) The size of the room provided will be determined by the community to be served but in any case should be larger than an ordinary grade class room. Two rooms with dividing wall removed make ideal accommodations and serve to separate the children from the adult readers.

(d) Separately controlled heat mains and special arrangements for ventilation are essential for economy of operation when school is not in session.

Advantages of Joint Plan.

Economy-Construction: Ample room can be provided in the ordinary school building at a cost much less than required for a separate library building. In our magnificent school building at Nashwauk costing \$127,000 and capable of seating nearly 700 pupils, floor space is worth \$2.63 per sq. ft. This gives \$1,978.00 as the gross cost of our library room; or, omitting all hall and stair space in the building, the net cost is \$2,260. In our smaller \$90,000 building at Keewatin floor space is worth \$3.06 per sq. ft. bringing the net cost of our extra large library room to only \$3,345. A large, long room, double the size of the above, could be provided at just twice the cost, furnishing rooms built and finished in a style that has made the schools of the Minnesota Iron Ranges famous all over the country and ample for any ordinary town of 5,000 inhabitants. Special rooms for auditorium, work rooms, gymnasium, etc., are provided in all modern schools and need not be duplicated.

If the above costs be compared with separate buildings offering equal accommodations, a saving of at least 75% of the initial investment will be apparent.

Economy-Operation: The larger the system involved, the less the unit cost: so the library being a unit in the educational system, with janitor service, fuel, telephone, etc., in common, operating costs are reduced to a minimum. All books being in the one place, the unnecessary cost of duplicates is

saved. Interest on money invested in a satisfactory separate building valued at \$24,000, amounts to \$800 a year at 4%, a saving of \$560 annually for purchase of books under our co-operative plan.

Service—School to Library. With a progressive active library located in the school building, it will be easy to get the children interested and the library habit for research and systematic reading can be readily developed. The librarian will come to know the teachers and their work and the teachers in turn will make use of the library for personal and class room use far more because of its accessibility. Towns people, attending the various community activities at the school buildings, such as study clubs, mothers' clubs, literary debating societies, musicals, lectures, industrial classes, night school and athletic contests, as well as those visiting the regular school activities, are all brought within the sphere of literary influence and tend to become regular patrons.

Service-Library to School: And the library renders equal service to the school, for it brings the methods of a trained librarian into the school reference work and general reading of the pupils. My experience has shown the average school library is either a dilapidated mass of books, poorly classified and uncared for, or shelves of beautifully bound sets of expensive books, jealously guarded and little used. The trained librarian by expert service brings returns from the investment by getting maximum efficiency out of books and periodicals furnished. By her literary refinement and general culture, she should be a strong factor in raising the standard and ideals of pupils and teachers alike.

Our greatest difficulty has been to secure adequately trained librarians who will enter the work in sympathy with the problems involved. The average school librarian has to work under such discouraging conditions that few competent girls are willing to accept positions associated with schools.

But in spite of mistakes and discouragements, I am ready to say after our year's trial in our two co-operative libraries, that in towns as large as 5,000 or less, where a centrally located school building is available, the co-operative library can be established at a greatly reduced cost, its up-keep will be reduced and its service to the community and to the school will be increased.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*Midwinter Meetings.

Library week in Chicago was a "notable one," says **Public Libraries**, "because of the discussions of the various kinds of library service, and discussion of particular library service by a variety of people."

The League of Library Commissions held three sessions, with one or more representatives from 12 library commissions, and a large number of other library workers present at each session. "Co-operation between library workers and publishers and book dealers" was discussed by Mr. Bowerman, librarian of the public library of Washington, D. C. He said that the desire of librarians is to see fewer and better books published, while the standpoint of publishers and book dealers is naturally the financial one, and unless publishers can be convinced that the library is a large and increasing purchaser of books and that the existence of libraries does not hurt but actually promotes the sale of books, any efforts at co-operation are futile. Representatives of A. C. McClurg & Co. present stated that as publisher and book dealer they did try to co-operate with libraries, but that a publisher must publish books to sell, and the better books do not always sell.

The conclusion for librarians was summed up by Mr. Dudgeon, who said that librarians should stand for ownership of good books in the home, and should let the community know that the library is the center of book information, and thus convince publishers that the library is co-operating in raising the standard and increasing the sale of good books.

The discussion of the question, "Can there be an effective method of selecting foreign books suitable for traveling libraries?" was led by Miss Lilly Borresen, of the South Dakota Commission, formerly librarian at Two Harbors, Minn. Her experience with lists of foreign books showed the need of expert knowledge both of suitable books in other languages, and of the needs of the readers themselves.

A committee was appointed to consider some plan for co-operation between commissions and librarians in the selection of books in foreign languages.

In answer to the question, "In what form

*Extracts from reports in *A. L. A. Bulletin* for January, and *Public Libraries*, February, 1915.

of commission work are the best returns obtained?" most of the commissions agreed that in the development of local public libraries the largest and most permanent results were realized.

The question, "How can small libraries be warned against buying unsuitable books?" called forth the suggestions that libraries and library boards should be educated not only to know books, but to resist demands from the outside; to know that they need not buy books because asked for; that librarians should be allowed to make selections because they have the approved lists, and that small libraries should be warned not to buy books not included in the **Book-list** and if tempted to go outside, they should require proof of the suitability of books desired.

The report of Miss Margaret Brown on "Study club outlines" was fully discussed, and questions involved were referred to Miss Brown as editor and Mr. Wilson as publisher.

The discussion of "securing better apprentices and assistants in small libraries," was led by Miss Templeton, of Nebraska, and Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin Library School. The "Feasibility of the co-operation of adjoining states in holding summer school sessions alternately" was set forth in a paper by Mr. Walter of New York, which was read by Mr. Wyer. The advantages of such a plan were more than offset by the legal difficulties growing out of combination in summer school work of the Commission with the State University, and the additional expense to students.

The committee on the Green bill, which provides for the free postal delivery and return of books sent out by public libraries over rural free delivery routes, recommended that the bill be brought to the attention of the A. L. A. Council, and that individual members should use their influence to secure its passage.

"The most effective system of library institutes" was taken up in a paper by Miss Caroline Webster, library organizer in New York state, read by the secretary. The importance of co-operation between the Commission and the State Library Association was agreed upon.

A review of the report of the Committee on aid to new commissions presented at Washington was given by Miss Baldwin, and it was voted to reprint the model commis-

sion law, with introductory material, as speedily as possible.

The question, "How can the character of a book be conveyed to patrons and custodians of traveling libraries?" called forth the following suggestions: The pasting of annotations on the doors of traveling library boxes, Bookmarks, Pasted slips in the front of books, The pasting of the paper book covers on a poster which could be hung in a conspicuous place, Annotations pasted on the outside of the front cover of the books in three of the five libraries of a group that there might be some basis for ascertaining results, The sending of annotations to the newspaper in the place to which a traveling library is going.

The A. L. A. council held two sessions with an attendance of 49 members.

The first business was the report of the committee on the establishment of a section for school librarians. This was unanimously approved, and the "School Libraries Section" of which Miss Martha Wilson, Supervisor of School Libraries in Minnesota is chairman was duly established.

The discussions on "Some points in library ethics" was of great interest, although no formal code was formulated.

A clearing-house for labor-saving devices was suggested and approved.

At the second session, "Social surveys by libraries" was discussed by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston of St. Paul. After setting forth the importance, and something of the history of social investigations, Dr. Johnston told of the Minneapolis public library survey, and pointed out by means of a map the investigation of conditions of literacy which had been recently made, with the assistance of the school authorities in St. Paul.

Revision of the constitution, "Current newspapers in libraries," and "Uniform library statistics" were other subjects of discussion. A separate conference of college and reference librarians was held and another of High and Normal school librarians. At this meeting, discussion of the scope of the new section brought out the feeling that the school libraries section should be the center of information regarding school library activities and the place for professional consideration of work with school associations. It was voted to continue this meeting as the Midwinter meeting of the Middle West members of the School libraries section of the A. L. A.

Two important topics for immediate consideration were presented:

1. Many towns, cities, counties and states are considering the organization of school work and are making inquiries as to systems of school library supervision now in use and their effectiveness. There is nothing in print on the subject. It was voted that a committee be appointed to make a survey of existing systems, with recommendations as to the most efficient.

2. Since the success of library work in schools rests with the school librarian, it is important that the persons undertaking this work should have the best educational and general library training and such special instruction as will qualify them for successful work with pupils and teachers. It was voted that a committee be appointed to lay the matter of special training for school librarians before the committee on library training.

Minnesota was represented at the meetings by Dr. Johnston of the St. Paul Public Library, Mr. E. J. Lien, State Librarian, Miss Patten of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, Miss Earhart of Duluth, Miss Wilson of the Dept. of Education, and the Misses Baldwin, Stearns and Pringle of the Library Commission. Miss Gladstone of Carleton College prepared a paper for the College Librarians Section, on Cultural reading.

The visiting librarians were entertained by the Chicago Library Club at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers.

The program consisted of some charming Old English country dances, given by four young women from the staff of the Chicago Public Library, and Ellen van Volkenburg of the Little Theater gave an imitative interpretation of Maude Adams in "What every woman knows," after which refreshments were served.

Berkeley Conference.

The thirty-seventh conference of the American Library Association will be held at Berkeley, Cal., June 3 to 9, 1915. Berkeley is delightfully situated across the bay from San Francisco, fifty minutes' ride distant by ferry and trolley. Ferries will run direct from the Berkeley side of the bay to the Exposition grounds in about forty-five minutes.

The meetings of the Association will be held in the various halls of the University

of California, within a few minutes of the Hotel Shattuck, where headquarters will be established. It is possible to secure only 75 rooms at the hotel, and the majority of those in attendance at the convention will be cared for in fraternity and sorority houses adjoining the campus, and in close proximity to the car lines running to the San Francisco and Exposition ferries.

Full information regarding the Exposition, the numerous restaurants and other points of interest in San Francisco, and possible excursions in the neighborhood of the Bay Cities, will be available at headquarters. If the plan now under discussion is carried out and all meetings are scheduled for the forenoon, the delegates will have ample opportunity to take in the sights. The local committee is preparing a brief bibliography on California and the way thither, which will be offered for publication in a future A. L. A. Bulletin.

The schedule of rates follows:

Hotel Shattuck:

Two persons, in one room with bath, \$2.50 each per day.

Two persons in one room without bath, \$2.00 each per day.

If room is engaged with meals, each person will be charged \$1.50 per day additional. Single meals will be served at the following rates:

Breakfast	\$0.75
Lunch50
Dinner	1.00

Organization houses:

Two persons in one room, with breakfast, \$2.00 each per day.

Two persons in one room, with breakfast and dinner, \$2.50 each per day.

One person, room with breakfast, \$2.50 per day.

One person, room with breakfast and dinner, \$3.00 per day.

Luncheon, 35 cents.

Arrangements for service in the organization houses require an additional charge of \$1.00 per person, whether staying through the entire period of the convention or not. This fee should accompany application for room.

To secure choice of accommodations, applications should be entered as soon as possible. Applications should be addressed to Harold L. Leupp, University of California

Library, Berkeley, Cal., and should cover the following points:

Preference, if any, as between hotel and organization house.

Dates for which accommodations are desired.

Choice of roommate or mates (this should be arranged between the individuals concerned and application entered by each separately).

Sign first name in full, or give some indication enabling the committee to distinguish between a man and a woman.

Rates have been announced for round trip to San Francisco of \$63.85 from St. Paul or Minneapolis, allowing for a continuation of the trip to San Diego and return by any of the southern or central transcontinental lines. For a return via the Pacific Northwest, \$10.60 must be added. Pullman lower berth from St. Paul to California is \$13.00 one way.

The travel committee will provide a personally conducted trip, with special train from Chicago, by the Denver & Rio Grande and Western Pacific, with stops at Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, a Sunday at Glenwood Springs, with daylight rides through the Royal Gorge and Colorado Rocky Mountains, and the Feather River Canyon.

On the return, two personally conducted trips are offered, one through the Canadian Rockies by daylight with stops at all important points, and the other via the coast of California and the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, returning either via the San Pedro R. R. through Colorado, or, if the majority prefer, via the Santa Fe R. R. with stop at the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Further details are given in the A. L. A. Bulletin, which is sent to all members of the A. L. A.

Minnesota librarians who are contemplating attendance at the conference are requested to send their names to Clara F. Baldwin, Secy. Minnesota Library Commission, and any who wish to join the A. L. A. party either going or returning should communicate at once with John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, Ill., who represents the travel committee in the Middle West. If a sufficient number are going from Minnesota, arrangements can probably be made for a special car from the Twin Cities joining the special train at Omaha.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The president, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, has appointed committees as follows: On Library instruction, Miss Bertha Barden, St. Paul, Miss Alice Farr, Mankato Normal and Mr. R. L. Walkley, Minneapolis; on Foreign book-lists, Miss Emma B. Nilsson, of Minneapolis, Miss Frances E. Earhart, Duluth, Miss Stella Wiley, Hibbing; on Minnesota Bibliography, Mr. J. T. Gerould of the State University, Dr. S. J. Buck of the Historical Society, and Mr. G. A. Gesell of the League of Minnesota municipalities.

The committee on library training has sent out a questionnaire to determine the present educational equipment of librarians in Minnesota and to obtain opinions in regard to the extension of library training. Librarians will greatly assist the committee by sending a prompt reply.

Mr. Maurice I. Flagg, Director of the State Art Society, has been asked to discuss the question of traveling exhibits and the possibility of securing more of them from the East.

The secretary of the association was asked to take up the revision of the constitution. Copies of the constitutions of many state associations were secured from the secretary of the A. L. A. and have been carefully studied. A new constitution modeled upon those in use in other states and adapted to the needs of Minnesota will be submitted at the next regular meeting, after approval by the Executive Board. The proposed constitution will be printed in the June number of Library Notes and News.

Invitations for the next meeting have been received from Mankato and Virginia, and are under consideration by the Executive Committee. The matter will soon be decided, so that definite plans may be announced in the June Bulletin. The committee would be glad to have an expression of opinion from any member of the association as to the place of meeting, and suggestions of topics for discussion.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, Secretary.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The first session of the library section of the Northeastern Minnesota Educational Association was held in the club room at the Public Library in Duluth. Miss Baldwin,

secretary of the Commission, presided at the session, which was attended by high school and public librarians.

Miss Palmer of the Chisholm library discussed first principles in making a social survey as a basis for library work. The first step was to obtain the number and percentage of foreigners, the names of the leaders of the various foreign societies, information concerning lodges, churches, societies and newspapers of different nationalities. A register of boarding houses would also be of value. A survey of this sort has been made in an informal way, but the statistics and information have not been incorporated. Miss Palmer thinks that the accuracy of many figures are to be doubted and suggests the enrollment records of the night school, the library registration book and the circulation blank as sources of accurate information.

Exhibits of maps and charts of the social survey made by Minneapolis and St. Paul libraries were explained by Miss Baldwin. These showed very graphically many details which would form an intelligent basis for library work. Miss Baldwin outlined briefly the different headings under which investigation was made.

Miss Wiley of Hibbing told of the club activities in their library. Some of these clubs were organized by parent clubs, some were library products and still others used the library for all their meetings, but had effected their own organization. Reports were made by several libraries and the question was raised as to the duty and responsibility of the library staff concerning the formation of clubs. The schools on the Mesaba Range take care of many of the activities of social work and have ample funds and fine equipment.

Miss Newhard of Virginia reported that little progress had been made in securing foreign book lists. A union card shelf list of all the foreign books in the Range libraries is being made, which will make it possible to avoid duplication of titles for the foreign book exchange which is maintained by the libraries of Duluth, Cloquet, Two Harbors, Hibbing, Virginia, Chisholm and Eveleth. All these libraries have learned from bitter experience the difficulty of wisely selecting foreign books, the solution of which is not yet reached. Miss Newhard read extracts from a paper on this subject which was read by Miss Borresen of the South Dakota Li-

brary Commission at the midwinter library meeting in Chicago. The paper quoted the opinions of librarians who had tried to meet this problem. Several remedies were suggested and undoubtedly a course of action will be formulated and some of these expedients tried out.

Mr. Attilio Castigliano, Italian consular agent at Duluth, gave an interesting talk on industrial and educational conditions in Italy, showing that illiteracy among Italians was decreasing and that a more highly educated class of their people was now coming to this country, who would make greater demands on public libraries. He described the work of the Dante Alighieri Society of Rome, which is an unofficial society organized to perpetuate a love of the Italian language.

Italian books may be ordered through this society and they will supplement the lists by donations of books for libraries in North and South America. Mr. Castigliano is deeply interested in the welfare of his people in this country and has already been of great assistance to the Range libraries in the selection and acquisition of Italian books. He is planning to hold a series of meetings for Italians in the different Range libraries, when he will address them in their own language on the use of the library.

Miss Mary Kellogg of the Extension Department of the University of Minnesota explained the relation of the library to the State University and of the need of reaching the people. The department extends the influence of the university through night classes, University extension lectures, lyceum courses, loans of lantern slides and films, correspondence courses, University weeks, farmers' institutes, etc. It also maintains a clearing house of information and gives valuable aid to debating teams.

The session adjourned at four o'clock to visit the new library room at the Normal School, and tea was served by Miss Ely and Mrs. Milne at Torrance Hall.

In the evening the librarians attended Lady Gregory's lecture on "Ireland and the Unseen World," which was followed by an excellent performance of her play, "The Work-house Wards," given by members of the Duluth Drama League.

The Friday morning session was held at the High School, conducted by Miss Wilson. In opening the meeting, Miss Wilson stated that a School Libraries Section of the A. L. A. had been established at the recent meet-

ing in Chicago, and outlined the plans of the section. The topics for immediate consideration are systems of school library supervision and their effectiveness and special training for school librarians.

Miss Wilson also spoke of plans for co-operation with various school associations whose work is closely related to libraries. The National Council of Teachers of English is very friendly to library matters, and their organ—The English Journal—is one which public libraries should have and school librarians in particular might well read carefully. The January number contains Dr. Johnston's article on The Library and teaching of English, and the report of the committee on plays in schools and colleges.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association has appointed a librarian on its committee.

The History section of the Minnesota Educational Association has prepared a report on Library equipment in history for Minnesota schools.

The work of the Vocational Guidance Association should be familiar to all librarians. Attention was called to the recent book on Vocational and moral guidance by Jesse B. Davis of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a letter was read from D. H. Holbrook, Director of Vocational Guidance in the Minneapolis schools, in which he emphasizes the need for reliable, attractive and up-to-date information regarding vocational and educational opportunities for teachers and pupils and mutual co-operation between the school and the library.

In the discussion of Libraries for the Associated Schools, Miss Newhard reported that books are sent from their general collection to each room in each school, the number depending upon the number of pupils in the room. With these are included some books for adults and books for foreigners in night schools. The circulation through the schools had averaged 1,000 a month. The boxes were made by the manual training department. A list is sent to each teacher with the books, and the teachers can choose their own books, if they so desire. Miss Buckley of the Hibbing school library said that they made up collections for each school, the choice being usually left to the librarian.

The Duluth library is starting a collection of duplicates for school use. Miss Sias, of Buhl, said that they had two associated

schools which have separate libraries of their own. Miss Unterkircher of Superior reported a separate school collection for which books are purchased during July and August. The collections are exchanged twice a year and foreign books are sent to the night schools.

The Library and Normal Training Departments was the next topic for discussion. Miss Hickman, of the Eveleth Public Library, reported that the girls had come to the library for a single lesson in the use of the catalog, that they were using the books on the school list, reading them themselves and reporting on authors. Miss Wilson said that in several schools maintaining Normal training departments, the entire 200 book-list had been purchased for the use of the class, that the pamphlet on School Library Management was used as a basis of instruction, and the students were doing work in the school library. Attention was also called to the special traveling libraries loaned by the Library Commission for the use of these departments.

Miss Hurlbert said that the Moorhead Normal had a special teacher in rural sociology, who had assisted in preparing lists of books on country life, and referred to some Pamphlet aids for the use of country teachers. These included Some educational factors in Minnesota, recently published by the Department of Education, Teaching material in Government Documents, Farmer's bulletins and Experiment Station bulletins, and how to obtain them, knowledge of the resources of State Departments. Other aids mentioned were: Booth—Material on geography, Rural school decoration, published by Cornell University, Recreation manual, issued by the Oregon Department of Education, Social plays, games and marches issued by the Office of Indian affairs. The Story-telling number of the St. Louis Public Library bulletin, compiled by Miss Power, to be re-issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., the Buffalo Graded list, with its useful subject index and the Tentative list of books for a rural school library, reprinted from the N. E. A. Proceedings, 1914, and to be obtained from the A. L. A. Publishing Board at \$2 per 100.

Ways of increasing the use of the school library were next presented.

Miss McIlvaine, of Nashwauk, said that no encouragement of the children has been

necessary, as they came in larger numbers than could be cared for. She had used the Pratt Institute graded lists. What shall we read now? and High school reading lists were made out by the teachers. Miss Newhard, Virginia, reported that an intermediate shelf of books for older girls had been successful. Miss Wiley said they had tried the same plan, and had also sent collections on special subjects to different schools, e. g., books on Robin Hood, Arthurian legends, etc.

Good results were reported from exhibits of fine editions at Christmas time. Miss Newhard said that they had purchased a collection of about 200, which had rivaled in interest an exhibit of the Berlin Photograph Co. Many of the books shown had been purchased. The question was raised as to whether children read too much, but all agreed that they should be allowed to read as much as possible.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Dr. Johnston, of the St. Paul Public Library, on The school librarian: training and status.

In the discussion which followed, Miss Wilson distributed copies of a list of things about books and libraries which elementary high school and training department teachers should know. This list was prepared to assist the N. E. A. Committee on Library training in Normal schools to ascertain what knowledge of this kind superintendents expect of their teachers.

Miss Ely, of the Duluth Normal, opened the discussion on Training teachers for school library service. Miss Ely said that their library had been a long time in coming into recognition in the curriculum but that library science was now an accredited subject, being an elective in the Senior year.

The course offered in the Duluth Normal School comprises sixty hours and includes an elementary treatment of library methods, with an application of catalog methods, to note-taking, in which the co-operation of teachers has been secured.

A general course of one hour a week is given to the juniors, including the use of reference books and a discussion of children's literature. An effort has been made to co-ordinate the work with other courses, e. g., the preparation of a bibliography in connection with a thesis and bringing out the use of the Statistical abstract and year-

books in connection with the work in geography.

As only 30% of the students are regular users of the library, Miss Ely finds it possible to give individual instruction which she feels is more valuable than general lectures.

Miss Hurlbert, of the Moorhead Normal, said that they offered a course of sixty hours, giving one credit. As most of their students were unfamiliar with children's books, the study of children's literature was most important, and library methods had been kept in the back-ground. Reference use of the library is emphasized, and the students taking the course show their appreciation of this training by showing other students how to use the library. She had found students very eager to learn the use of the library. No attempt was made to teach cataloging, but only the use of the catalog, as time allowed for practice work is too limited to make technical instruction practicable. A course in children's literature, which is practically a course in storytelling, is also given by the teacher of reading.

Mr. H. A. Gilruth, superintendent of schools at Nashwauk, gave a very interesting account of the public library in the school, as it has been successfully maintained during the past year in Nashwauk and Keewatin.

Miss Earhart opened the discussion on school library service from the public library. She said that this year they had given lessons in the use of books to the juniors and seniors. The classes came to the library with their teachers. The first lesson is given in the club room where the meaning of the classification and call numbers is explained, and the pupils are told how to use the catalog and periodical indexes. At the second visit they are conducted around the library and shown the location of the card catalog, Reader's guide, general reference books, bound magazines, etc. Miss Buckley of Hibbing said that the English teachers give some instruction in the use of books.

There was an average attendance of about 35 at the different sessions, including librarians from the public libraries of St. Paul, Duluth, Superior, Two Harbors, Cloquet, Grand Rapids, Chisholm, Hibbing, Eveleth, Virginia and Nashwauk, the Normal schools of Duluth and Moorhead, High schools of Two Harbors, Hibbing, Buhl and Biwabik,

students from the Wisconsin Library School and representatives of the University Extension Division, the Department of Education and the Library Commission and a number of teachers and superintendents.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS.

Rochester. A library round table was held at Rochester January 28th in connection with the meeting of the Southeastern Minnesota Educational Association. There was a total attendance of 16, including librarians and trustees from Dodge Center, Kasson, Northfield, Plainview, Winona, Zumbrota and Rochester. The meeting was conducted by the Secretary of the Library Commission.

Owing to delayed trains the morning session was very brief and devoted chiefly to an informal discussion of work with country clubs, ways of encouraging rural library extension and methods of advertising. Miss Emerick reported the continued popularity and growth of the extension work in Olmsted county and that material for programs of country clubs was being supplied as requested. In the afternoon, Miss Eleanor Gladstone, librarian of Carleton College, Northfield, read a paper on Cultural reading, which was prepared for the recent meeting of the College and Reference Librarians in Chicago. Miss Grant, of the Winona Normal, and Miss Clarke, of the Winona Public Library, participated in the discussion which followed on reference work for schools, and teaching the use of the library to students.

The guests were delightfully entertained at luncheon at Hotel Kahler by Mrs. W. F. Braasch, a member of the Rochester library board.

An exhibit of school library books and aids was shown by Miss Wilson at the High School.

CLARA BALDWIN LIBRARY CLUB.

A Thanksgiving dinner was served to the members of the Clara Baldwin Library Club before the program of the November meeting held Thanksgiving day at the library in Virginia.

The subject of co-operative effort applied to prepaid freight rates and prompt delivery from library book binders was taken up. Miss Hickman brought out the possibilities of library exhibits, Miss Wiley's subject was special means for increasing the circulation of foreign books. Miss Sawyer told of using lantern slides advertising the library at moving picture shows and Miss Newhard

discussed newspaper publicity. It was agreed to print signs in foreign languages advertising the service and resources of the library. Each member of the club agreed to have signs printed in two languages in sufficient quantity to supply the libraries of the Range. This would make signs available in ten languages.

The first meeting of the year was held at the library in Chisholm, January 29th, the program being a round table discussion of social service as connected with the library. A luncheon was served in the club room by Miss Palmer before the meeting.

Plans were discussed for giving a lecture before the Italian people in the library club rooms. Mr. Castigliano, the Italian consul from Duluth, will be the chief speaker at these meetings.

Miss Hickman brought out the possibilities of service that might be rendered by a trained social worker in making a survey of the Range towns, reading in connection several interesting letters from the Russell Sage foundation. Miss Palmer outlined a plan for organizing a Range Women's council, which would enroll and enlist all the existing clubs in the Range towns. This organization would have one or two meetings a year and would discuss civic and social questions of local importance. Each member of the Library Club agreed to present the matter before the clubs in the town in which she lived, asking to have committees appointed to organize this department. Miss McIlvalne talked on the work of the Drama League, Miss Sawyer on how to secure a visiting nurse, Miss Wiley made a report concerning co-operation with the Duluth Alumni Association and other organizations in northern Minnesota in regard to securing speakers of note also for the Range towns. Miss Richardson explained the work of the Extension departments of various universities. Miss Newhard spoke on the possibilities and limitations of an amusement park on the Mesaba Range trolley line. The libraries of Nashwauk, Keewatin, Hibbing, Buhl, Chisholm, Virginia and Eveleth were represented by one or more persons.

The February meeting was held in connection with the Northeastern Minnesota Teachers' Association in Duluth, February 11-12. The March meeting of the Library club will be held in Eveleth and will be a symposium on work with children.

Mabel Newhard, Sec'y.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer School for Library Training will be held at the State University, June 14 to July 23, as a department of the University Summer School.

The usual elementary course for librarians of small libraries and assistants in larger libraries will be offered, under the direction of the secretary of the Commission, assisted by members of the Commission staff. Miss Miriam E. Carey, Supervisor of Institution Libraries in Minnesota, will give the lectures on classification, and Miss Bertha Barden, who has charge of the apprentice class in the St. Paul Public Library, will be instructor in cataloging. Miss Martha Wilson, Supervisor of School Libraries of the Department of Education, will give the lectures on children's work.

A special course for school librarians will be offered under Miss Wilson's supervision.

The course is open only to those holding library positions or under definite appointment to such positions, and to school librarians.

There is no tuition fee for students holding positions in Minnesota, but a registration fee of ten dollars is paid by those from other states. Students are also required to purchase necessary supplies, the cost of which is not over \$5.00.

Any librarians who are considering taking the course are asked to correspond with the director at once. Full announcement giving details of the course, and further information as to board and expenses will be issued April 1st, and the final program will be printed in the June number of Library Notes and News.

MATERIAL DESCRIPTIVE OF MINNESOTA.

Compiled in the St. Paul Public Library.

The following list of books, pamphlets and maps relating to Minnesota of today includes for the most part only material which can be secured at little or no cost.

General Discussion.

Great Northern Railway. Northern Minnesota [1912?] 32 p. illus. map.

Hall, C. W. Geography of Minnesota. H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis. 1903. 299 p., illus., maps. (v. 1 of Geography and geology of Minnesota.) o. p.

- Macmillan, Conway. Minnesota plant life. St. Paul, 1899. 588 p., illus. (Minnesota geological survey. Report. Botanical series III.) o. p.
- Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R. A competence from 40 acres in Northern Minnesota. [1910.] 32 p., illus., map. Primer No. 298.)
- Minnesota—Education Department. Minnesota Day, March 1, 1912. Comp. for exercises in Minnesota public schools, and suggestions on fire and fire prevention. [St. Paul] 1912. 45 p., illus. (Bulletin No. 34.)
- Minnesota—Immigration Board. Minnesota, a land of opportunity for agriculture, horticulture, live stock, manufactures, mining [etc.] [1911] 140 p., illus.
- Minnesota by counties. Facts and figures. [1913] 165 p.
- Northeastern Minnesota, "the land of certainties." 1913. 64 p., illus.
- A general outline of the resources of the timbered portion of northern Minnesota.
- Northwestern Minnesota, "the land of prosperity." [St. Paul, 1915] 72 p., illus.
- St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Co. Land of promise for farmers, etc. Minn. n. d. o. p.
- A brief description of the resources and possibilities of the country tributary to the Duluth Railroad.
- U. S.—Bureau of the Census. . . . Thirteenth census of the U. S. . . . 1910. Abstract of the census . . . with supplement for Minnesota. Wash. 1912. 715 p., map, diagr., charts.
- State Government and Institutions.
- Fox, Carroll. Public health administration in Minnesota. Wash. 1914. 82 p. (U. S. Public Health Service. Reprint No. 223 from the Public Health reports.)
- Gauthier, J. C. Minnesota Capitol, official guide and history. St. Paul, 1907. 70 p., illus.
- Hoag, E. B. Organized health work in schools, with an account of a campaign for school hygiene in Minnesota. Wash., 1913. 56 p. (U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1913. No. 44.)
- Minnesota Agricultural Society. Minnesota's educational opportunities. 1913. Hamline, Minn. 72 p., illus.
- Minnesota—Board of Control. Minnesota laws relating to the . . . Board of Control; also miscellaneous provisions pertaining to certain powers and duties of the board. [St. Paul] 1913. 142 p.
- Sixth biennial report. . . . July 31, 1912. Minneapolis, 1912. 420 p.
- Minnesota—Education Department. Some factors in education in Minnesota; source material in connection with special exercises on school holidays. . . . Minn. 1914. 112 p., illus. (Bulletin No. 53.)
- Minnesota—Legislature. Legislative manual of the state of Minnesota, comp. . . . by J. A. Schmahl, secretary of state. Minn. 1913. 714 p., illus. Constitution, p. 21-53. Legislature, p. 143-78. State institutions, p. 225-53.
- Minnesota—Public Education Commission. Report to the governor. 1914. 32 p.
- Minnesota—Public Library Commission. Eighth biennial report. . . . 1912-1914. St. Paul [1915]. 48 p., illus., map.
- Minnesota—State Prison. Handbook . . . a condensed statement of its industries and system of discipline, together with a description of the new prison. Stillwater, 1914. 31 p., front., plan.
- Economic Resources and Industries.
- Green, S. B. Forestry in Minnesota. 2d ed. St. Paul, 1902. 401 p., illus. (Minnesota Geological . . . Survey.)
- Minnesota—Drainage Commission. Report of the water resources investigation. . . . St. Paul, 1912. 602 p., illus., diagr.
- Contains exhaustive descriptions of the source, topography, geology, water power, etc., of rivers in Minnesota.
- Minnesota—Forestry Board. Third annual report of the state forester. 1913. 147 p., illus., map.
- Wood using industries of Minnesota. Pt. 1. Wood using industries. Pt. 2. Timber resources. St. Paul, 1913. 87 p., illus.
- Minnesota—Highway Commission. Report . . . for 1912-1913. [St. Paul] 1914. 37 p., illus.
- van Barneveld, C. E. . . . Iron mining in Minnesota (University of Minnesota,—School of mines. Bulletin No. 1, 1912.) 214 p., illus., diagr.
- "Published to meet demands for technical and popular information."
- Summer Resorts—Lakes, etc.
- Duluth & Iron Range R. R. The northern Minnesota Lake region. [1914] 40 p., illus.
- Great Northern Railway. Minnesota's cool lake resorts. 24 p., illus.

Minnesota—Forestry Board. Source of the Father of waters [Lake Itasca] 1914. [18 p.] illus., map. (Bulletin No. 3 of Minnesota Forest service.)

Northern Pacific Railway. Minnesota lakes [1914] 52 p., illus., maps.

St. Paul Dispatch. Outing book. "Where to go for a summer outing." Dispatch Printing Co. 1914. 41 p., illus.

Maps of Minnesota.

Akerson, E. A. Sub-soil map of Minnesota, showing mean annual rainfall, temperature and dates of killing frosts. E. A. Akerson, pub., Lindstrom, Minn. 1913 60x43 cm. 23x16 in.

Duluth & Iron Range R. R. Co. [Chart giving] birdseye view of Lake Vermilion. 1914. 56x29 cm. 22x12 in.

Duluth & Iron Range R. R. Co. [Map of] lake regions of northern Minnesota, [giving] canoe routes from Ely to Tower. 1912. 79x34 cm. 31x14 in. Scale: 3 m.=1 in.

Duluth & Iron Range R. R. Co. [Map showing] principal points of interest on Vermilion Lake. 1914. 39x19 cm. 16x7 in.

Great Northern R. R. Minnesota's cool lake resorts in the "Land of sky-blue water," and lines in Minnesota of the Great Northern railway. [1913?] 72x53 cm. 28x21 in. Scale: 12 m.=1 in.

Minnesota—Immigration Board. Map of Minnesota. 1913. 65x47 cm. 26x18 in. Scale: 16 m.=1 in.

— Map of Minnesota, showing forest and prairie regions. [1913] 37x28 cm. 15x11 in.

— Map of Minnesota, with latest official census. 1914. 55x45 cm. 20x18 in. Scale: 20 m.=1 in. Heavy red lines show congressional districts; thin red lines show township and ranges. Folds to pocket size.

Minnesota—Railroad & Warehouse Commission. Railroad commissioners' map of Minnesota; corrected to May, 1914, engraved and published by George F. Cram, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Illinois. 1914. 121x75 cm. 48x30 in. Shows routes of all railroads.

U. S.—Geological Survey. [Topographical map of Minnesota, issued in separate parts, according to sections]. 45x31 cm. 18x12 in. [Wash. 1899—]. Not yet complete:

Anoka	Deerwood	Morris
Ashby	Fergus Falls	Rockford
Battle Lake	Herman	Wendell
Barrett	Minneapolis	White Bear
Chokio		

U. S.—Post Office Department. Post route map of the state of Minnesota. [Wash.] 1914. 86x110 cm. 34x44 in. Scale: 10 m.=1 in.

Winchell, N. H. Map of Minnesota, showing the mean annual rainfall and the sub-soils. 1911. 51x45 cm. 20x18 in. (Specimen map from author's Atlas of the physical features of Minnesota, which was never published).

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Angell, Norman, pseud. The great illusion. 4th rev. and enl. ed. 1913. Putnam, \$1.00.

This volume seeks to dispel the "illusion" that the progress of nations depends on comparative armament, or that any nation ever reaps an unqualified benefit from a victorious war. Valuable for negative arguments in "increase of armaments" debate.

Bernhardi, Frederick von. Germany and the next war. New ed. 1914. Longmans, 75c.

"A candid expression of the German purpose to predominate. The author deliberately advocates not only preparation for war but also war itself." Rev. of Reviews, 1914.

Cramb, J. A. Germany and England. 1914. Dutton, \$1.00.

Lectures given at Queen's College, London, fifteen months before the outbreak of the European war. The origin and causes of the war are set forth in clear and eloquent English. The volume is incomplete owing to the untimely death of the author.

Davis, R. H. With the allies. 1914. Scribner, \$1.00.

"Account of the war in Belgium, including the entrance of the Germans into Brussels, the burning of Louvain, the battle of Soissons, the bombardment of Rheims cathedral and the thrilling experience of the author when captured as a spy." Publisher.

Hart, A. B. War in Europe. 1914. Appleton, \$1.00.

The book is not argumentative, but is a study of facts, conditions and probable results.

Sheip, S. S., ed. Handbook of the European war. 1914. Wilson, \$1.00.

Book of facts. Excellent for debate statistics. Includes extracts from the Belgian, English, German and Russian official papers. Contains bibliography.

Usher, R. G. Pan-Germanism. 1913. Houghton, \$1.75.

Study of Germany's intention to dominate Europe. Explains clearly causes for that nation's aggressive movement. Especially valuable in German communities.

(Revised and enlarged ed. to appear in 1915.)

*Pamphlets.

Bryce, Sir James. Neutral nations and the war. 1914. Macmillan., 20c.

An answer to Bernhardt's "Germany and the next war."

Doyle, Sir A. C. Great Britain and the next war. 1914. Small, 25c.

Reply to Bernhardt, which also gives an interesting suggestion for the defense of England.—Publisher.

New York Times, ed. Why England, Germany and Russia went to war, the White papers of England and Germany, the Orange paper of Russia, the Grey paper of Belgium and other diplomatic correspondence and documents, republished from the New York Times. 1914. New York Times, 10c.

*Excellent pamphlets are published by the Oxford University Press (American Branch, 35 West 32d St., New York) and by the Germanistic Society of Chicago.

Bibliography.

Bacon, Corinne, comp. Best books on the war. H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y., 10c.

An annotated list, including some books useful in the understanding of the present situation. 1914. H. W. Wilson Co. White Plains, N. Y. 10c.

NOTES FOR LIBRARIANS.

Books for Boys and Girls, by Caroline M. Hewins. A new edition of this valuable list of children's books, including a careful selection from the last ten years' crop of children's literature and a re-weighing of the older books. The annotations and quotations are specially good, and the list is particularly useful to mothers. The Commission will send a copy to any library in the state upon application.

Library Journal. The price of the Library Journal has been reduced to \$2.00 a year to libraries having an income of less than \$2,000 or to individual librarians whose salary is under \$1,000. Many new features have been added to make the journal of more interest to small libraries.

Child Labor Bulletins. A yearly subscription of \$2.00 entitles a library to the quarterly bulletin and all special pamphlets issued by the National Child Labor Committee. In view of the increasing interest in this subject, it is important for public libraries to secure the most reliable information, which can be found in these publications.

American City. The new Town and County edition of the American City, is so valuable that every library, large or small should subscribe for this periodical and bring it to the attention of city and county officers. The February number contains an article on the success of Commission form of government in St. Cloud, and another on Duluth's fire-fighting trolley car. Price, \$2 per year.

Minnesota State Entomologist. Report, 1914. The last report of the State Entomologist contains much material of value, including a chapter on Useful birds found in Minnesota, and is well illustrated. The report will be sent to any library on receipt of postage as long as the supply lasts. The issue is limited and librarians are urged to attend to this matter without delay.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Minnesota in three centuries, by Warren Upham and others. 4v.

Isaac Mendoza Book Co., 17 Ann St. New York City, offers this useful work originally published at \$18.00 for \$6.50, express prepaid. As the edition is limited any Minnesota library which has not a copy, should take advantage of this opportunity to secure one.

Century, v. 14-15, n. s. 1888, (bound), 50c each.

Munsey, v. 18-22, (bound), 50c each.

Review of Reviews, v. 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, (bound), 50c each.

— v. 14-25, 28-29, (unbound, but with backs held by super, ready for binding), 25c each.

M. FRANCES MOORE,
Librarian, Public Library, Redwood Falls,
Minn.

The Duluth Public Library offers a set of American engineer, v. 67-80, 1893-1906, 13v. (v. 70 missing), to any library which can use it, also a miscellaneous collection of Minnesota documents and reports. For complete list, apply to the Library Commission, or to Frances E. Earhart, librarian, Duluth.

WANTED.

Library Notes and News, v. 1, nos. 5 and 6, v. 2, no. 5.

Public Libraries, January, 1914.

Minnesota Public Library Commission.

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Mrs. Helen J. McCaine will rejoice to know that she is rapidly recovering after a long illness and that she will soon regain her usual health.

Mr. E. J. Lien has been re-appointed state librarian by Governor Hammond. The appointment was made at the request of the Supreme Court judges, and is a gratifying recognition of efficient service, and removal of this important office from partisan politics.

Miss Fanny Duren, formerly librarian of the public library at Waterloo, Ia., has been appointed librarian of the Franklin Branch, Minneapolis, and began work January 11th. Miss Emma Nilsson, formerly in charge of this branch has been made librarian of Scandinavian literature, and under her able direction it is the aim of Minneapolis to have the best Scandinavian library in the country.

Miss Jessamine Smith, formerly assistant at the North Branch, Minneapolis, has been appointed librarian of the Camden Branch to succeed Miss Lois Goodrich, who resigned in September to make her home in the West.

Miss Ruth F. Eliot, a graduate of Smith College and of the N. Y. State Library School, has been appointed assistant in the St. Paul Public Library. She has recently been an assistant in the Wisconsin State Library Commission. Miss Helen R. Bayne has been appointed assistant in the Children's Room. She received her training in the Chicago Public Library Training Class.

Miss Mae I. Stearns, Wisconsin Library School, who has been in the catalog department of the Newberry Library, Chicago, has been appointed head cataloger at Duluth to succeed Miss Rockwell, who resigned to accept a position with the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission.

Miss Marion Dahl, formerly librarian at Viroqua, Wis., has become librarian at Two Harbors, Minn.

Miss Marjorie Wakefield, who has been librarian at Hutchinson ever since the public library was established, has resigned to accept a position as assistant in the postoffice. Miss Ella Adams, who has been in charge of the school library, succeeded her as librarian January 1st.

Miss Nellie Ellis, of the Edmonton, Alberta, Public Library, began work as assistant in the Chisholm Public Library, December 1st.

Miss Mary Watkins, who has charge of the Municipal Reference Dept. of the Minneapolis Public Library, was married December 30th to Mr. Gerhard Dietrickson. Mrs. Dietrickson will continue in her work.

Mr. Alfred D. Keator, of the Useful Arts Dept., Minneapolis, was married February 5th to Miss Margaret Dick of Crete, Neb.

Miss Agnes Glessner, assistant in the Art Book Room, Minneapolis, was married February 12th to Mr. William H. Ryder, and will make her home in Bowden, N. D.

Miss Alice Matson, assistant librarian at Albert Lea, has resigned to accept a teacher's position in the Albert Lea Commercial College.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA LIBRARIES.

(Items of news for this column are solicited from all libraries in the state. They should be sent to the Secretary of the Commission by the 15th of the month preceding each issue of the bulletin, which appears quarterly in March, June, September and December.)

Alden. The Parents' and Teachers' League is working toward the establishment of a public library.

Anoka. The Philolectians had their annual library day January 22.

Mrs. Goss, the librarian, spoke on The needs of our library, a paper was read on What other libraries are doing, and Miss Baldwin of the Library Commission gave a talk on The efficient library.

The statistics for the six months from August 1st to February 1st, show an increase in circulation of 1,737 over last year, and 188 new borrowers, of whom 24 were from the country.

Blue Earth. Robin Hood was given in moving pictures for the benefit of the library. The program was under the auspices of the Fortnightly Musical Club, and the proceeds were used for the purchase of reference works on music.

Brainerd. The library is now open Sunday afternoons in charge of several school principals who have volunteered their services. The question of raising the tax levy for library purposes from one-half to three-fourths of a mill, will be submitted to the people at the regular election in April.

Canby. The Canby Improvement Club has opened a public library at Mrs. Unlee's store. Many donations of books have been received including about 400 volumes from Mr. Bowe, which comprise many standard works of his-

tory, travel, biography and fiction. A charge of 5c for two weeks is made on books loaned. It is probable that arrangements will be made to house the library in connection with the rest room in the city council chambers.

Chatfield. The Carnegie library at Chatfield was formally opened on the evening of February 15, with an audience which completely filled the building. A musical program was given. Mr. G. W. Buzzell, president of the library board, reviewed the history of the library, and presented the building to the city. The mayor accepted it on behalf of the people and congratulated the board on the successful completion of their task. Miss Baldwin of the Library Commission, gave a short talk, in which she praised the fine spirit of co-operation which has made Chatfield one of the most progressive cities of its size in the state. Refreshments were served in the basement during the evening.

The building is on the Main St. facing the public square, and is of brick with an attractive panelled exterior. The interior is one oblong room, with shelving all around the walls, finished in oak, with walls in a tan shade, and the new Brascolite fixtures, which give an excellent light. In the basement is a club room and rest room.

Chisholm. During Christmas vacation, the library devoted special afternoons to the children of Grades 1-5, giving them an entertainment of games, music, stories and scrap-book making. Special Christmas music was given at the regular Sunday victrola concert. The library has purchased a good piano, and the organization of a musical society is being urged.

Coleraine. The library has issued a printed catalog of its books which is distributed to patrons free of charge. Books are sent by parcel post to borrowers in the immediate vicinity, the borrower paying return postage.

Crosby. The public library was opened in December with a public reception and program at the Franklin school building.

Music was furnished by the Girls' Glee Club, the male quartet and orchestra, and there were appropriate addresses by Supt. Conrad Raps, and Rev. C. C. Adams. The library opened with 300 books on the shelves, aside from the school library of 1,040 well-selected children's books, and

many good magazines are donated. The library is open two afternoons and evenings each week in charge of two high school girls who give their services, and has been well patronized.

Eveleth. Beginning with the new year, the library has been open twelve hours a day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. During the first six months of the library's opening, 21,307 books have been loaned, while 19,145 people used the reading rooms, and 984 men have enjoyed the men's reading and smoking room. A literary club among the teachers has been organized to meet at the library, and Sunday victrola concerts and weekly story-hours are held regularly.

Farmington. The Guild of the Episcopal Church has acquired a library of 500 volumes which is open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. A charge of 5c for each book borrowed is made to pay expenses of maintenance.

Fergus Falls. The library had an attractive exhibit at the high school during the county fair. A splendid lot of juvenile books in Chivers bindings has recently been added, and the story-hour began with an attendance of 150 children between the ages of six and twelve.

Fulda. A lecture for the benefit of the library was donated by the Rev. Mr. Keeler of Worthington. The library board has found it necessary to close the library for a time.

Granite Falls. The library board has placed a question box in the postoffice in which the public are asked to deposit suggestions.

Herman. At a public meeting held in the Community Club rooms in November, a committee of three was appointed to ask the council to appoint a library board, and start the library as a municipal institution. The council accordingly passed an ordinance establishing the library, and appropriated \$100 for its immediate use.

A fine room with heat and light has been provided by the Community Club, a number of new books have been purchased, and with those already donated and some turned over from the school library, the library will open with nearly 1,000 books on the shelves.

Hibbing. Two new branches have been established—one at the section house in Mitchell and the other at the Pool school

house. A list of aids for pupils in the night school has been distributed, which resulted in 55 new borrowers from these classes. January recorded the largest circulation in the history of the library, 8,018.

Hills. The Woman's Civic League has presented 93 new books to the public library.

Hopkins. The library board held a book shower at the city hall, when Rev. Joseph Bren gave a stereopticon lecture on Bohemia.

Litchfield. A benefit play, Charley's Aunt, was given for the library January 29th. The net proceeds amounted to \$157. A Farmers' club library is having a good circulation.

Little Falls. The 10th anniversary of the opening of the Carnegie library building was celebrated February 9th. The program consisted of orchestral selections, and short addresses by President S. C. Vasaly, Mrs. C. H. Brown, Miss Sadie Fuller, and Mrs. L. D. Brown of the library board, who reviewed the history of the library and presented its needs and possibilities. Mayor Fortier spoke on The relation of the city government to the library, and Judge Shaw on The library from the citizen's viewpoint. The secretary of the Library Commission gave a short talk on The Library of today. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the library board and an informal reception was held in the basement.

Long Lake. The formal opening of the public library at Long Lake took place the last week in December, with an informal reception at the library, and a program at the I. O. O. F. hall. Mrs. Heffelfinger presided, and there were speeches by Dr. Cool of Wayzata on The function of the public library, and by members of the board on the possibilities of the library. The announcement of the executive committee that they had voted to name the library in honor of Mrs. Lucia Peavey Heffelfinger, who was instrumental in its establishment, and that it will hereafter be known as the Heffelfinger Public Library of Long Lake was received with great applause. After the program, the ladies of the association served refreshments.

Mankato. The exhibit of the National Child Labor Committee, held in the library November 16-21, averaged about 100 daily visitors. A later exhibit of Guérin prints from the University Art Shop of Evanston,

Ill., attracted much attention, and an exhibit of etchings by Cadwallader Washburn, a Minnesota artist, was loaned by the State Art Society. During the Teachers' Association meeting, a collection of the drawing of the Minneapolis and St. Paul schools was displayed.

Mapleton. During an editorial convention, a reception was given to the visitors at the library by the Woman's Study Club. A program of readings, singing and Victrola music was given. The library was kept open all day, and was greatly admired.

Minneapolis. The Franklin Ave. Branch was dedicated January 29th, with short addresses by Dr. Cyrus Northrup, Miss Countryman, E. C. Gale, of the Library Board, Sumner McKnight, donor of the site, D. H. Painter, of the Seward School, and Platt Walker, president of the City Council. The building is of brick and terra cotta, in the Italian style. The main floor is in two sections, one containing Scandinavian literature and the other English. A children's reading room, club room and kitchenette are in the basement.

Minneota. The library board secured the use of the Crescent theater for one night recently, when a special program with selected films was given.

Moorhead. An exchange of handiwork was held at the library during the week before Christmas under the auspices of the library board.

Northome. At a recent meeting of the library board it was decided to charge a fee of 25 cents from each borrower, in order to add a little to the library fund.

Rochester. The rooms on the second floor have been decorated and painted and oak shelving has been built for the file of bound newspapers.

Royalton. The public library has been removed from the school-house to the furniture store of C. C. Lisle. Mr. Lisle will act as librarian and books can be secured at any time. The school house was inconveniently located and books could only be obtained once a week.

St. Paul. A school reference department was opened February 1st, in space adjoining the stacks, the public catalog, and the periodical room. Miss Tawney is in temporary charge.

Sunday afternoon Victrola concerts, with

story telling, were inaugurated January 17. The Victrola is loaned by Howard Farwell & Company. The attendance one Sunday was 70.

A Municipal service bulletin No. 1, was issued January 20th. It contained a list of periodicals in the library relating to municipal affairs. No. 2 is a list of articles in January magazines relating to municipal affairs.

A list of books by negro authors shown in the recent library exhibit was published in the Appeal, January 31.

An industrial deposit station has been established at the Crex Carpet Works.

Sandstone. Following a lecture by President Vincent on The Mind of the Mob, a reception was given at the library to the members of the library and school board, and the teachers. Miss Baldwin of the Library Commission gave a talk on the work of the library, and Pres. Vincent spoke briefly of the far-reaching work of the Library Commission. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the library board.

Staples. The Staples library has been taken over by the city council and a regular board has been appointed. A public meeting held February 8th to promote interest in the library was well attended. Following a musical program the secretary of the Library Commission gave an address on The up-to-date library, followed by a general discussion and questions in which a live interest in the future of the library was evident.

Stillwater. A victrola has recently been acquired, which is used at the Saturday story-hour, in addition to the regular "music hour" on Sunday afternoon. The largest attendance has been 175. A special Lincoln program with patriotic selections was given February 13.

A branch library for children is maintained at the Nelson School, and the librarian tells stories there once a week.

Thief River Falls. The Sons of Norway have presented to the library the complete works of Ibsen and Lie, in Norwegian. With the works of Bjornson recently purchased, a creditable library of Norwegian books is now available.

Virginia. The room designed for an outdoor reading-room has been enclosed and wainscoted and makes a very attractive reading-room. The tile-floor in the children's room has been covered with rubber matting

and a beautiful Hartford Saxony rug has been purchased for the club room. The attendance at the story-hour has been so large that it was necessary to repeat the stories several times during Christmas week. A list of books of interest to mothers was shown at the library in connection with the infant welfare exhibit at the schools in January.

Wabasha. The public library is now distributing books through two rural schools, and seven districts have applied for books. The co-operation of the county will be sought through the county commissioners. A victrola has been purchased for use in connection with the children's story-hour and on Sunday afternoons. The Woman's Club is keeping the library open on Sunday afternoons during the winter. The story-hour has been in charge of the girls in the Normal Training Department.

Walker. The proceeds from tag day amounted to \$75. With this fund and about \$45 in the treasury of the Reading Circle, 145 books were added to the library, including juveniles, and some good histories, poetry, science and standard works. A calendar chain has been started to raise money for a new encyclopedia.

Waterville. At a public meeting held in December, a library association was organized and committees appointed. The library and reading-room, free to all, was opened to the public January 15th. During the first two weeks there were 623 visitors, 300 of whom were boys and young men, and 252 books were loaned. Owing to the large patronage, an additional room has been secured, and the library is open every evening except Sunday, and on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

A home-cooked food sale is held by the ladies every Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the library.

Winnebago. Fifty-four new books have recently been added to the library, 23 of which are for children. A new seven-shelf book case has also been added.

Winona. An exhibition of modern paintings by American artists, obtained from the Artists Guild, Chicago, was shown at the library, January 15-17. A beautiful painting of Venice, by Oliver Dennett Grover was purchased by the library for its permanent collection.